

1 vol. 8
REMARKS

UPON A

702.9
47
PAMPHLET,

PUBLISH'D BY

Mr. Thomas Harrison,

MODESTLY Stiled,

*An ANSWER to a False and
Scandalous Paper, &c.*

Tu, id quod boni est excerpis : dicis quod mali est.

Terent. Phorm.



L O N D O N,

Printed in the Year MDCXXXIX.

REMARKS

A

PAPER

PRINTED

BY

THE

PRINTERS

OF



AND

LONDON

Printed in the



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PAMPHLET

PUBLISHED BY

Mr. THOMAS HARRISON.



WE allow, That the *Paper*, which Mr. *Harrison* has transcrib'd in his *Answer*, was printed and given away to several Persons and Families, to whom Mr. *Harrison*, and his Friends, had misrepresented us ; for blaming him in the Affair of the Lady PAGE's *Funeral-Sermon*, to the manifest Injury of our Characters.

Mr. *Harrison* considers that *Paper*, as containing the Reasons of no other Ministers than Mr. *Richardson*, Mr. *Wallin*, and Mr. *Wilson*; whereas his Brethren¹ in general have blam'd his Conduct, and approv'd of the Method which we have taken for our own Vindication.

WHATEVER Apprehensions any may have of these two *Papers*, who have read and compar'd them together; the Ministers concern'd in the *first*, think they have so much Justice and Truth on their Side, that they have no Reason to be asham'd of their own, or afraid of Mr. *Harrison's*. As to their own, they aver in general, (and by what they shall now offer, are ready to prove,) That it is a plain and faithful Narration of Facts, with such Conclusions drawn from them, as follow by necessary Consequence. With regard to Mr. *Harrison's*, they have this Opinion, (how far it is just, will appear by what follows,) That, separating the Sneer and reproachful Terms there are in it (which, they think, may be swept off into the Common-Sewer of Scandal) there is little, but

¹ N. B. By his Brethren, both in that *Paper*, and here, is intended those Baptist Ministers who usually meet at Blackwell's Coffee-house.

what will either fall with its own Weight, or appear upon Examination to be absolutely false.

THERE is one Thing in Mr. *Harrison's* way of Reasoning, which is very surprizing; that is, the Connection between our hearing the whole Case from Mr. *Way* (Mr. *Richardson* being present) before we printed, and our Dishonesty in vindicating ourselves after we had heard it¹. If he means any Thing by this, it should seem, either that we were not to hear both Sides of the Question before we printed, or that Mr. *Way's* bare Word was to determine us against the strongest Evidence; when, we can't but observe, that Mr. *Richardson*, in the same Conversation, was oblig'd to contradict Mr. *Way* in several Circumstances.

THERE are two material Facts deny'd in the *Answer*, which we cannot but take particular notice of: The one is, That Mr. *Harrison* found fault with Mr. *Richardson's* Composure before, *b. e.* in the Presence of, the Counsellor²; The other is, That he did not so much as offer any Thing in Favour of Mr. *Richardson*, when the Counsellor (from a Mistake since acknowledg'd) propos'd³, &c.

¹ *Answer*, p. 4.

² *Ibid.* p. 5.

³ *Ibid.* p. 7.

As to the former, we affirm ; That when Mr. *Way* was ask'd, Whether Mr. *Harrison* did not find fault with Mr. *Richardson's* Composure before him, his Answer was, ' He did ;' adding, by way of Excuse, to this Effect, ' That he thought one Minister might take ' that Freedom, or Liberty, with another, ' without Offence.' Which occasion'd a Reply to this purpose, ' That it might have been ' without Offence, had they been by themselves ; but the Matter of Blame was, that ' Mr. *Harrison* found fault with Mr. *Richardson's* Sermon before Mr. *Way*.'

As to the other, Mr. *Way* did more than once declare at his own House, ' That when ' he came to those Words in Mr. *Richardson's* ' Sermon, [*With this View, no doubt, that excellent Person* ', &c.] ' he apprehended, it was ' all Mr. *Richardson* had prepar'd, and thought ' that nothing was to be added but the Character.' To which Mr. *Richardson* then replied, ' Sir, How could you think so, when ' I had the other Parts in my Hand before ' you ; and when Mr. *Harrison*, at the same ' Time, desired me to let him have another ' Sheet to peruse, while you were looking ' over the first ?' This Mr. *Way* did then ac-

¹ Sermon, p. 6.

knowledge as the Mistake which occasion'd his proposing, that Mr. *Harrison* should compose a Sermon, for Mr. *Richardson* to deliver as his own: Adding at the same Time, ' That had ' he apprehended Mr. *Richardson's* Sermon ' would have been what it now appears, he ' should have given himself no further Trouble about it. '—*The whole of this Conversation is well remember'd by Four Persons, who were then present.*

How Mr. *Harrison* could call the former a malicious Falshood¹, when it is plain, from what he says, that the Affair was canvass'd before Mr. *Way* and his Lady; and when he himself there acknowledges, that he persuaded Mr. *Richardson* to drop it, as foreign to the Purpose, is very astonishing. And how the Counsellor, after he had carefully perus'd Mr. *Harrison's Answer*², (as he declares) could so far forget himself, as to affirm the second to be a Falshood³; we can no more account for, than we can for several other Things⁴ which Mr. *Way* undertakes to attest, as strictly true, where his Name is us'd, when 'tis certain, he could have no personal Knowledge of them.

¹ Answer, p. 5.

² Ibid. p. 23.

³ Ibid. p. 7.

⁴ Ibid. p. 14, & 22.

THERE is nothing remains to be taken notice of, relating to these two first Reasons, but what Mr. *Harrison* says concerning a prior Conversation ¹. From whence it is easy to observe, That Mr. *Way* and Mr. *Harrison* had consulted together about Mr. *Richardson's* Sermon, between the Order Mr. *Way* gave Mr. *Richardson* to compose a Sermon, and his producing his Notes at *Greenwich*. And then as to that Office of cordial Friendship ² towards Mr. *Richardson*, which he so much boasts of, we leave the Reader to compare it with his after Conduct, in blaming his Composure before the Counsellor, and afterwards calling it Bits and Scraps to his Brethren, and saying, That no Man in *England* could make a Sermon out of 'em ³: Which he did, when, by his own Acknowledgment, he had neither seen nor heard any more than the Introduction ⁴.

As to the Third and Fourth Reasons, there is enough in what he himself acknowledges, to support them. For, with regard to the Third, Mr. *Harrison* allows, That Mr. *Richardson* did propose to wait on him, and con-

¹ Answer, p. 6.

² Ibid. p. 7.

³ Ibid. p. 9.

⁴ Ibid. p. 6.

sult him about his Sermon, and that he rejected that Proposal¹.

He further allows, That he did persuade Mr. *Richardson* to desist, and plead Indisposition as an Excuse²; and takes upon him to vindicate his Advice therein, by assigning this Reason for it, That hereby Mr. *Richardson* would get out of the Affair CLEVERLY; because he would both oblige Mr. *Way*, and come off with Honour himself³. The plain Meaning of which is, That Mr. *Richardson* should give a false Reason for declining his proper Work, that so Mr. *Harrison* might not be blam'd for circumventing his Friend.

WHAT is farther necessary to be observ'd under this Reason, is, That Mr. *Harrison* allows, that Mr. *Richardson* at first refus'd to preach his Sermon, and that the Compliance afterwards, which is so much talk'd of, was the Effect of the Counsellor's Threatning⁴.

As to what he says, Reason the Fourth⁵; Mr. *Richardson* still affirms, That Mr. *Har-*

¹ Answer, p. 11.

² Ibid. p. 12.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid. p. 10, 11.

⁵ Ibid. p. 14.

rison, when he brought him his Sermon, did say, that Mr. *Way* insisted upon its being deliver'd without the least Alteration. However, this Mr. *Harrison* allows in the Close of his *Answer*, That he did propose to Mr. *Richardson*, that after he had preach'd the Sermon which he brought him, he should deliver it to Mr. *Ward*, and tell him, That he had desir'd him, *b. e.* Mr. *Harrison*, to write it for the Press *. Which the Reader will easily observe, was advising him to a downright Falshood.

THUS we have gone through his *Answer* to Four of our Reasons. There is a Fifth to be taken notice of : In his *Answer* to which, it is very evident, That Mr. *Harrison* persists in his unkind and unjust Insinuations, that Mr. *Richardson's* Sermon is not wholly his own, because he consulted an *Independent* Brother about it. But is this a fair way of concluding ? Does it follow, because he advis'd with a Brother about it, that therefore Part of the Sermon must be his ? But that there is not the least Foundation for a Suggestion of this Nature, will appear from hence, That Mr. *Ridgley* (who is

* *Answer*, p. 14.

the Gentleman refer'd to) is ready to declare,
 ' That whatever Conversation might pass be-
 ' tween them upon the Subject, not a Sentence
 ' of his is inserted in the Sermon. '

With respect to our Conclusions from this
 View of Mr. *Harrison's* Conduct, ' That it
 ' tended to hurt Mr. *Richardson's* general
 ' Character ; to destroy his future Usefulness,
 ' as a Minister ; and ruin the Family of one
 ' of his most intimate, bosom Friends, ' &c.
 they carry'd such Evidence with them, that
 Mr. *Harrison* has not thought fit to deny them
 in his *Answer* ⁷.

As to what Mr. *Harrison* says, relating to
 an open *Coffee-house*, supposing we were mis-
 inform'd, (though that does not yet appear
 to us) 'tis but a lesser Circumstance ; when
 he acknowledges, that he told Mr. *Way*, his
 Conduct had been censured in the *Coffee-
 house* ⁸ : And immediately refers to something
 Mr. *Wallin* said in that Conversation ; the
 former Part of which Mr. *Wallin* allows he
 might say, viz. ' Serve us ! what has he done

⁷ Answer, p. 18.

⁸ Ibid. p. 21.

‘ for us ? what he has done, has been for
 ‘ you ; ’ or Words to that purpose : But we
 affirm, That those Words, [‘ he has done
 ‘ the Interest more Harm than Good, ’] as
 well as, [‘ that they thought of the whole,
 ‘ it was vile Conduct, or Management ; ’]
 were expressly confin’d to Mr. *Harrison* him-
 self ; and that nothing was said, in the whole
 Conversation, with a Design to reflect on
 Mr. *Way* ; Of which Mr. *Harrison* was then
 particularly assur’d at the *Coffee-house*, and
 Mr. *Way* afterwards at his own House. Where-
 fore we conclude, it could not be a Falshood,
 as Mr. *Harrison* calls it ², to assert, that he
 wrong’d his Brethren, when he inform’d the
 Counsellor, that his Conduct had been cen-
 sur’d by the Ministers at the *Coffee-house*.
 — *This considerable Fact can be attested by*
so many present in that Conversation, as will
amount to full Proof, without our TAKING
AN OATH.

FROM what has been now alledg’d, the
 impartial Reader may readily judge, what

¹ Answer, p. 2.

² Ibid.

Foundation Mr. *Harrison* had for calling our Reasons false and scandalous².

HIS employing Persons to disperse his Pamphlet at the Doors of our Meeting-Places, oblig'd us to this second Publication. Nor had we engag'd in the former, had not Mr. *Harrison* INDUSTRIOUSLY spread the Affair both in Town and Country; and prejudiced the Minds of his own People to such a Degree, That, as we were inform'd, they had determin'd, upon his Motion, to exclude us their Pulpit, till we should give Satisfaction, without ever hearing what we had to say for our selves: By which Means they prevented our taking another Method in this Affair, before agreed upon. For how could we expect to be regarded by those People, who had suffer'd themselves, by this partial Representation, to be so easily bias'd?

WHETHER what has been suggested in this, is unworthy of every honest Man's Re-

² Answer, Title-Page.

gard², we submit to their Judgment: how much soever it may fall below Mr. Harrison's Notice: And can assure the Reader, That whatever is asserted in the *Reasons*, and these *Remarks*, is strictly true, to the best of our Knowledge.

Answer, p. 23.

Edward Wallin,

Samuel Wilson,

Tho. Richardson.

F I N I S.

